

Indiana State Sentinel.

WEEKLY EDITION.
INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER 22, 1846.

Our Terms.
The following will hereafter be the permanent terms of the *Indiana State Sentinel*:
One copy, one year, in advance, \$2.00
Three copies, one year, in advance, \$5.00
Five copies, one year, in advance, \$7.50
Ten copies, one year, in advance, \$15.00
Twenty copies, one year, in advance, \$30.00
Semi-Weekly.
(Published three times a week during the session.)
One copy, one year, in advance, \$4.00 | Three copies, one year, in advance, \$10.00

Tri-weekly Sentinel.
As customary, the proprietors of the *Indiana State Sentinel* will issue a tri-weekly sheet during the coming session of the Legislature. The best of Reports ever have been engaged exclusively for this paper, and no pains will be spared to give the fullest, earliest and most correct intelligence on all subjects. The paper will be of double medium size, (same as the weekly) and afford at one dollar the session, in all cases in advance.

The proprietors would respectfully solicit the aid of their friends in procuring subscribers, as a very heavy expense is necessarily involved during the session.
Our contemporaries will confer a favor by inserting the above a few insertions, which shall be reciprocated by every means in our power.

G. A. & J. P. CHAPMAN.

To Correspondents.

"F. E. G.," Excelsior. Thanks for your favor, but it came too late, being only five days in the post. The whole mail arrived too late. The arrangements are excellent, perhaps.
S. H. K., Bowdoin Green. Your communication shall be attended to. It is impossible to state the price now.

The delinquent list of Hancock county will be issued next week.

Persons indebted to this office in road, are earnestly requested to forward it immediately. If not delivered in four weeks, we shall expect the cash.

The New Tariff.—Under the head of acts of Congress, we publish in this paper the official copy of the new tariff bill, to which we invite the particular attention of our readers.

"X," in reply to "S." is on hand, and shall have an early insertion. We would respectfully suggest to all sides on this question, (the Death Penalty,) to drop their controversy for the present, and renew it again in the spring; as the demands on our columns are so heavy that we shall not be able to accommodate them, especially as the "Legislative season" is drawing near.

The Mail.—It is a duty we owe to the public to call the attention of the proper authorities to the wretched manner the great mails in the west are now managed. To detail their faults and failures for the past six months would require exclusive use of half the newspapers in the country. So palpable are the sins of omission and commission, that any one conversant can easily trace them. But we have no time to dilate on this subject. Suffice it to say, that the eastern mail arrives about once a week, with the then due papers for a week previous, if it brings any. Sometimes from the north, south, and even west, the eastern papers reach us. Our postmaster here will corroborate our statements in this respect; and also, that a large portion of the mail arriving from the east has immediately to be remailed to the east; and frequently whole sacks pass here from Philadelphia and the eastern cities destined to Louisiana, Arkansas, and other southern States. These things require a remedy.

Our Washington, Baltimore, and New York papers, with a single exception, are two days missing. We are indebted to Mr. Stephens for a copy of the Tri-weekly Union of the 13th and 14th, our duties of those dates not being received. Glorious management this!

Since the days of Old Ben Franklin, the Post Office Department, or at least the mails, were never in more utter confusion. We know not where the blame lies; but the head of the department should look to it at once.

Lafayette papers of Oct. 16th were received here on the 20th. A fine daily mail.

Mr. Haile, the regular correspondent of the N. O. Picayune, in one of his letters, from Monterey, says: "There have been from ten to fifteen thousand troops at this place ever since we have been here, but they are lacking out, in citizen's clothes, as fast as they can dodge off. As soldiers there is no escape for them."

The same correspondent states that, on the morning of the 21st, Col. Childs, of the Artillery Battalion, with three of his companies, having been ordered to take the summit of Palace Hill, left camp at 3 o'clock A. M., and climbed the mountain through the chaparral and up the steep rocks, with such secrecy, that at daybreak he was within one hundred yards of the breastwork of sand-bags before he was discovered. The Mexicans poured their musketry into them, but they rushed up the precipice, and soon had the place. Three of the artillerymen, having rushed ahead too fast, found themselves in the hands of the Mexicans. They surrendered: the Mexicans took their muskets, and shot them down with the very pieces they had given up.

Mr. H. says that the 2d division marched from the camp with only two days' rations, and no tents, and that a large majority of the men worked and climbed mountains, chased the enemy, and fought forty-eight hours, with nothing to eat but raw corn! And, moreover, that much of the two days' rations were spoiled by the rains! and, as the troops were frequently ordered to march at an instant's notice, they left their haversacks behind.

Mr. H. in his last letter to the Picayune, writes that many persons—particularly the Texan volunteers, who fought so bravely—were displeased at Gen. Taylor's lenient terms, as Monterey was all but in their hands, believing it could have been taken in three hours. "I believe," says Mr. H., it would have required much more hard fighting to have taken it, but this was not the question with Gen. Taylor. He and all his officers knew perfectly well, of course, that the town could soon be taken, but he wanted no prisoners to take up his time and eat up his substance. He did have an object in view, however, which will be reached by the terms of this capitulation, and that object will lead to a result most beneficial to our government, under whose advice or orders Gen. Taylor acted in agreeing to the terms.

"THE DEMOCRATIC FLAG" is the title of a new and very handsome sheet just started at Versailles, Ripley county, by Wm. H. Webb, Esq., and edited by Wm. H. Webb and James Myers. As its title designates, it is democratic in its politics. Mr. Webb is favorably known as a democratic editor in southern Indiana; and from the united labors of him and his assistant, who is said to be a writer of talent, we anticipate much help in the glorious cause of the people. We wish them all success.

The Elections.

We have heretofore announced that Maryland has gone for the whigs. The National Intelligencer says: "The people of Maryland have spoken in tones of thunder to the Administration, which has sacrificed the interests of the country to a mistaken devotion to false party principles."

How loud the thunder is, says the Journal of Commerce, may be gathered from the fact that the new Senate contains one more Democrat than the Senate of 1844, and the House 8 more Democratic members than the House of 1844. Last year the Democrats made an extraordinary gain in Maryland, and a part of this they have lost. That's all, gentlemen. The following schedule shows the state of parties in the two Houses during the last three years:

	Senate.	House.
1844.	Whig. Dem.	Whig. Dem.
1845.	13 5	61 21
1846.	14 6	43 39
1846.	13 8	53 29
	340 19	197 89
	131 64	521 294

So it appears that in spite of the new Tariff, the new Legislature of Maryland is rather more Democratic than it has been, on an average of the last three years.

Baltimore City Election.—The democracy of Baltimore have elected their mayor by 106 majority, 2959 more votes were polled than at the late State election.

Ohio.—The whigs have carried the State for Governor, by probably rising two thousand majority. A portion of the Democracy (?) of that State are owned by the banks or are interested in swindling the people through them. Hence while professing Democracy, they vote with the whigs, thereby showing how strongly they are bound to the money god. This is particularly the case in several counties we could name. When the sufferings of the people of Ohio cause them to desire a change, these soft bankers should remain where they belong, in the whig ranks, their professions to the contrary notwithstanding.

LATER.—The Ohio Press, Extra, of the 19th, says: The Congressional delegation, as far as heard, stands as follows. Democrats in italics.

1st, James J. Furan; 2d, David Fisher; 3d, R. C. Schenck; 4th, Richard Canby; 5th, William Sawyer; 6th, Rodolphus Schenck; 7th, Thomas L. Hamer; 8th, J. L. Taylor; 9th, T. Q. Edwards; 10th, Daniel Dorman; 11th, John K. Miller; 12th, Nathan Evans; 13th, J. D. Cummins; 14th, George Fries; 15th, Samuel Lahm; 16th, John Crowell; 17th, J. R. Giddings; 18th, J. M. Root.

The three districts which we have not heard from are now represented as follows: 12th, by Vinton, whig; 13th, by Parrish, democrat; and 14th, by Jos. Morris, democrat.

In 60 counties, the members elected to the House of Representatives stand Dem. 32, Whig 39. In these counties there is one whig gain, four democratic gain. The Senate, as heard from, stands as follows: Holding over, 9 whigs and 9 democrats; ascertained to be elected, 9 democrats and 9 whigs. The abolition count, Bebb, will probably be elected by upwards of 2000 majority.

PENNSYLVANIA.—But few returns are yet received. In Philadelphia city the regular whig ticket for city officers is supposed to be elected as usual. The vote is smaller than usual. The Native vote is frittered away almost entirely.

In the county the vote has also fallen off from last year in most of the districts. Northern Liberties gives nearly the same democratic majority for Mayor of that district as at last election. Belsterling had then 924 majority; he has now 925. The vote of the district is 406 less than in 1845.

Moynessing has given Florence 549 majority over Levin, Native. Second Ward, Southwark, has given Levin 300 majority. His majority in the whole district will be near a thousand. The city wards in this district have not been heard from.

The returns so far received indicate the election of Levin in the First Congressional district, Jos. R. Ingersoll, Whig, in the Second; Chas. Brown, Democrat, in the Third, in place of the present Native, and C. J. Ingersoll in the Fourth district.

In the district composed of Delaware and Montgomery counties, Freedly, whig, is elected.

The entire whig tickets are elected in Bucks, Dauphin, and Delaware counties.

Two whig members of Assembly elected in Dauphin county.

Four votes in the city and county were not counted at four o'clock, on the 14th.

The above returns do not look favorable to the democratic party. We have received the vote of but a few counties on Canal Commissioner, which are as follows:

Beaver 523 whig, Allegheny 2000 whig.

Sixth District—J. W. Hornbeck, whig, has been elected in this district, composed of Bucks and Lehigh. Also a whig gain.

Seventh District—Composed of Chester county, McViney, whig, has been re-elected.

Eighth District—John Strohm, whig, has been re-elected in this district, composed of Lancaster county.

Ninth District—Berks county; Wm. Strong, dem. elected.

Tenth District—Composed of Northampton, Monroe, Pike and Wayne counties; Richard Broadhead, dem., re-elected.

Fourteenth District—Composed of Dauphin, Lebanon and Schuylkill, George N. Eckert, whig, has been elected.

Fifteenth District—York and Adams counties, H. Nes, whig, elected—a gain.

Sixteenth District—Composed of Cumberland, Franklin and Perry counties, James L. Brady, whig, has been elected in place of James Black, democrat, whig gain.

The whigs have also gained two Senators in Bucks and Montgomery counties, and three members of the Assembly in Bucks, one in Cumberland, and two in Schuylkill.

GEORGIA.—The 1st, 7th, and 8th districts have probably elected whigs to Congress. The 4th, 5th, and 6th have elected democrats. The 2d and 3d are doubtful, though the former will probably elect a democrat and the latter a whig. In that case, there will be no political change in the next Congress.

MAINE.—The Augusta Age makes the House stand 52 whigs and 53 democrats, as far as heard from. Add Calais, one whig, not heard from by the Age at the time of making its statement, and we have 53 and 53, with 13 Representative districts not heard from, and 32 in which there is no choice.

VERMONT.—The Legislature has elected Horace Eaton, Governor, Leonard Sargent, Lieut. Governor, and Elisha P. Jewett, Treasurer—all the whig candidates. The vote for Governor stood—Eaton 136; Smith 75; Brainard 11. So the Government is fully organized, in whig hands as usual.

A Spurious Ten Dollar Bill.
Purporting to be on the State Bank of Indiana, has just been shown, having for its vignette a female sitting, and a sailor standing near, pointing to the ocean, on which a vessel is in sight.

There is no vignette resembling this in any respect, on any bill of this Bank, and the least care in examination will detect it. This bill is filled on the Indianapolis Branch, but it is probably used for other Branches.

JAMES M. RAY, Cashier.

STATE BANK, October 19, 1846.

CHILLI.—A very celebrated Doctor and Musician says that a third or half a wine glass-full of lime or lemon juice, in which is to be dissolved a "piece of chalk" about the size of a small hickory nut, pulverized, will effectually cure chills. To be taken while effervescing, and on the first symptoms of the chill.

Late and Interesting from Mexico.

The Washington Union contains the following extracts of a letter, dated

VERA CRUZ, Sept. 13, 1846.

"The Mexican government is said to be without a dollar in its chest."

A report was prevalent in Mexico on the 3d inst., that Santa Anna had given orders for the Mexican forces at Monterey, and other places in that quarter, to fall back on San Luis Potosi, and that he would meet them with 30,000 men.

"The plan of the *Ciudadela*, as it is termed, seems to have been accepted by the military and civil authorities throughout the country, with great unanimity, and apparently the operations of government are going on without difficulty."

"From private sources, however, entitled to some degree of credit, I learn that a great portion of the people, amongst them, men of influence, are opposed to Santa Anna, and place no confidence in his promises. It is evident he apprehends more serious opposition than he at first expected, from his delay in the arrival of the Congress, and the departure of Gen. El Encero on the 5th, where it was believed he would remain until the meeting of Congress, or until his party gained a decided preponderance. I am of opinion his presence will add greatly to the embarrassment of the country, embitter the feelings of parties, and finally lead to a civil war."

Letters from Mexico, of recent date, mention the arrival of the Congress, and the departure of Commodore Sloat from Mazatlan for the United States.

The province of Yucatan manifests some disposition to surrender her independence, and to throw herself once more into the arms of Mexico, under the rule of Santa Anna.

Journals from Vera Cruz to the 8th of September, and from the city of Mexico to the 2d of September, inclusive, have been received at the Navy Department.

The Diario, or the official paper of the Mexican government, of the 1st of September, publishes the letter of Mr. Buchanan to the Mexican Secretary of State, with the reply of the latter, prefaced by the following editorial remarks:

"IMPORTANT.—We publish to-day, as we promised in our editorial of the day before yesterday, the note transmitted to our government by that of the United States, and the answer returned by our Secretary of State. The conduct of the present cabinet is as frank and honorable as it is possible for it to be, and none of the administrations which have preceded, has been so explicit with the nation. We now see that none had such claims to its confidence; the present cabinet can hardly be said to conduct affairs, it is the people who really govern."

The same paper contains the following item of intelligence: RECEIVED AT THE LAST HOUR.—The supreme government has received by express, communications from Gen. Don Pedro Ampudia, dated the 26th ultimo (August). They state that he would reach Saltillo on the 27th with the brigade under his command. A part, but not the whole of the enemy's army had moved from Camargo; of two thousand four hundred men who had left that town, four hundred had arrived at China, and two thousand were still between Camargo and China, three thousand more having remained in Camargo. Gen. Ampudia was preparing to defend Monterey, where at present, and without counting reinforcements to arrive, there were more than four thousand men, full of the greatest enthusiasm; and that the nation may expect the most flattering results."

The following is the editorial of the Diario of September 2d: "The existing supreme government, being determined not to swerve in any degree from the national will, has deferred replying to the proposition made by the government of the United States to come to a negotiation on the question pending between the two countries, until the nation itself, assembled in Congress, through its representatives, shall decide a matter so important; without consenting in any manner to waive a discussion of the causes of the war, on the pretence that they should be considered merely as past events belonging to history, and announcing that, until the Congress shall determine the relations of Mexico with the republic of the United States, they will continue to be such as the present executive found them on taking charge of the administration. In conformity with these manifestations, the executive is incessantly occupied in endeavoring, by all possible means, to place the republic on a respectable footing of defence, as will be seen by the decrees issued by the Secretary of War, which we publish under the official head of our paper of to-day, and which are circulated under this date."

The decrees referred to, issued in the name of Gen. Salas as head of the government, are, in substance, as follows: 1. A decree of August 24, declaring all Mexicans between the ages of 18 and 50 years, under obligation to take arms in defence of their country whenever they shall be required to do so.

2. A decree of the same date, declaring free for one year the importation into any part of the republic, and sale in it, of muskets, carbines, sabres, brass and iron cannon, war gun-carriages, and, in general, every species of warlike arms and projectiles, without the payment of any import duty; and declaring that the government will purchase of the arms and projectiles referred to, such quantity as it may require, at such prices as may be agreed upon by the importers or holders.

3. Another of the same date, declaring an extraordinary contingent of thirty thousand men, to be contributed by the several States in the following proportions: Mexico, 8,200; Michoacan, 1,080; Jalisco, 4,000; Vera Cruz, 1,000; Puebla, 3,800; Durango, 600; Guanajuato, 3,000; Chihuahua, 500; San Luis Potosi, 1,800; Sinaloa, 580; Zacatecas, 1,600; Aguascalientes, 280; Queretaro, 2,000; 20,000.

It will be perceived that Yucatan is not enumerated in the above list.

The decree declares that citizens who volunteer will be required to serve only two years, but men levied or drafted will be required to serve six years.

4. Another of the same date, pardoning all who may have deserted from the regular army, provided that they give themselves up within three months, and permitting them to serve in such corps as they may select.

5. A decree of August 31st, issued through the Department of State, declaring that all officers in civil or military employment, who shall refuse, without good cause in the opinion of the government, to render such services as may be required of them during the war in which the republic is at present engaged, shall be dismissed from their employments, and shall be incapable of being employed hereafter in military offices; being liable, moreover, to the punishment already provided by law for such offences as they may have committed."

The Locomotive of the 3d and 4th September, contains the documents relative to the capture of the American brig *Yucatan*, (Truxton,) among them two letters of Commander Carpenter to the commander at Tuxpan, dated the 17th of August. The first is in reply to a summons to surrender, which he declines doing, as he says he had sent to the commander for assistance. In the second, he says that, being convinced that there was no hope of saving the vessel, he consents to surrender the vessel, officers, and men, and requests that the latter may be landed as soon as possible.

The accounts that have reached us via N. Orleans, indicate that Captain Carpenter and men have arrived at Vera Cruz for the purpose of being paroled or exchanged; but if they are to be exchanged, as was proposed by the Mexicans, the transaction had not yet been consummated, because Commodore Conner had not yet received the definite answer of his government, to which he had referred the proposition.

The Union of the 12th says: "We have received a variety of particulars from Capt. Eaton respecting the capture of Monterey. We may notice some of them hereafter. He states, it is estimated that the Mexicans, covered as they were by their entrenchments, lost more men, in the three days' fighting, than our troops did. The population of the town is said to be about 10,000."

ROCKY MOUNTAIN CORN.—Corn, the seed of which was brought by Lt. Fremont, from the Rocky Mountains, is growing in this city. Each kernel is enveloped in a husk. This, we suppose, is a protection against early frosts. —*Albany Evening Journal.*

The Ohio has had a sudden and heavy rise.

Our Army in Monterey!

From the Union, Oct. 12.

We lay before our readers this evening the official despatches of General Taylor, detailing the heroic and victorious onset of our army upon Monterey. They confirm, in the main, the accounts which we gave in our extra of last night. They bear the most simple and honorable testimony to the gallantry, the skill, and the patriotic self-devotion of our officers and soldiers. In this respect, the intelligence from Monterey fully responds to the high-wrought expectations of the country. Regulars and volunteers—through a three days' battle, alternately under a burning sun and drenching rains, against a foe strong in an overwhelming superiority of numbers, and the advantages of a position so strongly fortified as to be apparently almost impregnable—seem to have vie'd with each other, under their gallant leaders, in efforts of noble and chivalrous daring. The result is a triumph every way memorable in military annals. In three days our army has carried entrenchments which the enemy had expected to maintain against any exhibition of military force on our part, and in which they had probably stored, on this calculation, a large magazine of provisions. The Mexicans are thus driven from their chosen stronghold, and one of the strong keys of Mexico is now in our hands.

Our loss in the prolonged conflict—though, probably, not greater than was inevitable from the nature and circumstances of the action—has been very moderate, and will appear most powerfully to the best and deepest sympathies of the country. The brave men who have fallen heroically in their country's righteous and victorious battle, will live in her grateful remembrance. We cannot, at this moment, particularize (as we hope to do hereafter) names and deeds of distinguished honor. Suffice it to say, the fallen have made a death of devoted patriot and a high name. The living, rejoicing in the conviction that their valor has crowned with new glory the prowess of American arms. Their government and their country will justly appreciate their signal services.

The terms of the capitulation of Monterey—all-important as the possession of that post is to the further prosecution of the war—will arrest the attention of the public mind. The surrender by the Mexican army of the military stores, provisions, and cannon collected in the city, will add very considerably to the resources of our troops, and weaken, in a greater proportion, the means of the enemy. The despatches of General Taylor do not inform us fully of the representations and views upon which he acted, in granting the terms of the capitulation, and in the instructions and orders from both governments—an armistice of eight weeks, during which time, in the absence of such orders, neither army is to advance beyond a specified line, about thirty miles in advance of Monterey. It must be borne in mind, however, that, in demanding such a suspension of hostilities in one of our lines of operation, the Mexican general may have been influenced by the prospect of a pacification between the two countries, which, in fact, do not exist.

Be this as it may, however, we understand that Lieut. Armstrong, the bearer of despatches from our government to General Taylor, communicating the failure of our offer of negotiation, and enjoining vigor in the prosecution of the war, had arrived in New Orleans on the 1st instant, and is said at once to have chartered the steamboat Galveston to convey him to Brazos St. Jago. He will probably reach General Taylor's camp to-day or to-morrow, if he be not already there. These despatches will doubtless induce General Taylor to concentrate his troops, and collect his resources as rapidly as possible, with the view of resuming his operations vigorously so soon as he shall receive orders to terminate the armistice. These orders, we have no doubt, will promptly be issued from Washington. We trust they may reach General Taylor in sixteen days, the time in which Captain Eaton performed the route to Washington. In such an event, little delay (at the worst) can be occasioned; and even that little time can be usefully spent in securing more complete and effectual arrangements for the future. As we have observed, we do not doubt whatever that an armistice which was thus agreed to by General Taylor, subject to the orders of the two governments, should be at once terminated.

While upon this subject, we may take occasion to state that the recent rumors which have appeared in some of the journals of the actual or intended departure of Mr. Sloat and Mr. Parry to General Taylor's camp, to avail themselves of any opportunity of negotiation as commissioners to the Mexican government, are without any shadow of foundation. The reception of our last overture to negotiation by the Mexican rulers have determined our government to pursue its military operations without cessation, and with the utmost energy, till the sole object of war is just and honorable peace, with proper security against a repetition of Mexican outrage—shall be obtained. In fact, this would only be carrying out the principle which the administration has uniformly avowed, and which they announced in the letter to Commodore Conner, accompanying their late overtures of negotiation.

Despatches from Major General Z. Taylor, received at the War Office last night.

[No. 89.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Camp before Monterey, Sept. 22, 1846.

Sir—I have the honor to report that the troops under my command, including the mounted volunteers from Texas, marched on the 21st inst., and encamped before Monterey on the 19th inst. It was immediately discovered that the enemy occupied the town in force, and had added greatly to its strength by fortifying its approaches and commanding heights. A close reconnaissance was made the same evening by the officers of engineers and topographical engineers on both flanks of the town, and it was determined, from the information procured, to occupy the Saltillo road in rear of the town, and to direct the 2d division of regular troops and a portion of Col. Hay's regiment of mounted volunteers as accordingly detached under Brig. General Worth on this service, at daylight on the 20th inst. A strong battery of 24 pounders was sent into battery during the night to play upon the citadel and town. At 7 o'clock these guns opened and continued a deliberate fire, which was returned. To create still further diversion, a small party of our troops, under the command of the force, except a camp guard, was dispatched around the centre and left of the town. The infantry and one battery of the 1st division made a strong demonstration in the morning, and the enemy was driven from the town. I moved forward the volunteer division under Major General Butler to its support, leaving one battalion (1st Kentucky) to cover the motor battery. A close contest then ensued, which resulted in the capture of a strong battery of four guns, which with adjacent defenses our troops now occupy. A garrison was left to hold this position, and the remainder of the force returned to camp.

In the mean time General Worth had engaged the enemy early in the morning, and defeated him with considerable loss. In the course of the day two of the batteries in rear of the town were carried by storming parties of the 2d division, and the entire town was taken. On the dawn of day, the Bishop's Palace occupied the only remaining height in rear of the town, and is completely commanded by the works already carried. Gen. Worth's division occupies the Saltillo road, and cuts off all access to the town from the interior. I reserve a more minute report of the important operations of yesterday until those of the different commanders are rendered, and also until a topographical sketch of the country can be prepared.

I regret to report that our successes have not been obtained without severe loss, to be attributed in a good measure to the ardor of the troops in pressing forward. No returns of killed and wounded have yet been received, but it is known that our General Worth's division have suffered most. In the other portion of the army the 1st, 3d, and 4th regiments of infantry and regiment of Tennessee volunteers have sustained the greatest loss. The following is believed to be an accurate list of the officers killed and wounded:

Killed.
2d Infantry—Brevet 1st Lieut. J. S. Woods, (serving with 1st Infantry.)
3d Infantry—Captain L. N. Morris; Captain G. P. Field; Brevet Major P. N. Barbour; 1st Lieut. and Adj. S. S. Irwin; 1st Lieut. R. Hazlett.
4th Infantry—1st Lieut. and Adj. C. Hoskins.
8th Infantry—Capt. H. McKavett.

Maryland and Washington Battalion Volunteers—Lieut. W. H. Watson.

Wounded.
Corps of Engineers—Brevet Major J. K. T. Mansfield, slightly.
Corps of Topographical Engineers—Captain W. G. Williams, severely, and Lieut. J. L. Abernethy, slightly.
1st Infantry—Brevet Major J. L. Abernethy, slightly; Captain J. H. Lamotte, severely; 1st Lieut. J. C.

Territt, in hands of the enemy; 2d Lieut. R. Dilworth, severely.
3d Infantry—Major W. W. Lear, severely; Capt. H. Bainbridge, slightly.
4th Infantry—1st Lieut. R. H. Graham, severely.
5th Infantry—1st Lieut. N. B. Russell, slightly.
7th Infantry—2d Lieut. J. H. Potter, severely.
8th Infantry—2d Lieut. George Wainwright, severely.

Volunteer Division.

General Staff—Major General W. O. Butler, slightly. Ohio regiment—Col. A. M. Mitchell, slightly; Capt. James George, slightly; 1st Lieut. and Adjutant A. W. Armstrong, very severely; 1st Lieut. N. Niles, severely; 1st Lieut. L. Motter, slightly.
Mississippi regiment—Lieut. Col. A. H. McClung, severely; Captain R. N. Downing, slightly; 1st Lieut. H. E. Cook, slightly; 2d Lieut. R. K. Arthur, slightly.

Division of Texas Mounted Volunteers.

1st regiment—Capt. R. A. Gillespie, mortally. I need hardly add, that the conduct of our troops, both regulars and volunteers, throughout the operations, has been everything that could be desired. To pursue with each corps contributed to the success of the day will appear more fully in future reports. To Major General Butler and Henderson, and Brigadier General Twigg and Worth, commanding the divisions, I must express my obligations for the efficient support which they have rendered—particularly so to Brigadier General Worth, whose services, from his detached position, have been most conspicuous.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Major General U. S. A. Com.
The Adjutant General of the Army.

Washington, D. C.

[No. 90.]
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Camp before Monterey, Sept. 23, 1846.

Sir—I have the gratification to report that the Bishop's Palace was gallantly carried yesterday by the troops of the 2d division. In the course of the night the batteries below the town were, with one exception, abandoned by the enemy, and this morning were occupied by our troops. To-day the 3d infantry, with the field artillery of the first division, the Mississippi and Tennessee regiments, and the 2d regiment of Tennessee riflemen, (dismounted,) have been warmly engaged with the enemy in the town, and have driven him with considerable loss to the plaza and its vicinity, which is yet strongly occupied. A portion of the 2d division has also advanced to the town on the right, and held a position there. The enemy still maintains himself in the plaza and citadel, and seems determined to make a stubborn resistance.

I am particularly gratified to report that our successes of yesterday and today, though disastrous to the enemy, have been achieved without material loss.

I cannot speak in too high terms of the gallantry and perseverance of our troops throughout the arduous operations of yesterday and today.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Major General U. S. A. Com.
The Adjutant General of the Army.

Washington, D. C.

[No. 91.]
HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Camp before Monterey, Sept. 25, 1846.

Sir—At noon on the 23d inst., while our troops were closely engaged in the lower part of the city, as reported in my last despatch, I received by a flag, a communication from the Governor of the State of New Leon, which is herewith enclosed, (No. 1.) To this communication, I deemed it my duty to return an answer declining to allow the inhabitants to leave the city. By eleven o'clock A. M., the 2d division, which had entered the town from the direction of the Bishop's Palace, had advanced within one square of the principal plaza, and occupied the city up to that point. The mortar had, in the meantime, been placed in the center of the city, within the ranges of the town, and was served throughout the night with good effect.

Early in the morning of the 24th, I received a flag from the town, bearing a communication from General Ampudia, who, in the morning of the 23d, and to which I returned the answer, (No. 3.) I also arranged with the bearer of the flag a cessation of fire until 12 o'clock, which hour I appointed to receive the final answer of General Ampudia to the communication of General Taylor, and the appointment time, however, General Ampudia had signified to General Worth his desire for a personal interview with me, for the purpose of making some definite arrangements. The interview was accordingly appointed for one o'clock, and resulted in the naming of a commission to draw up articles of agreement regulating the withdrawal of the Mexican forces, and a temporary cessation of hostilities. The commissioners named by the Mexican government were Generals Ortega and Requena, and Don Manuel M. Llano, governor of New Leon. Those named on the American side were General Worth, General Henderson, Governor of Texas, and Colonel Davis, Mississippi regiment. The commission was settled upon the articles, of which I enclose a copy, (No. 4.) the duplicates of which (in Spanish and English) have been duly signed. Agreeably to